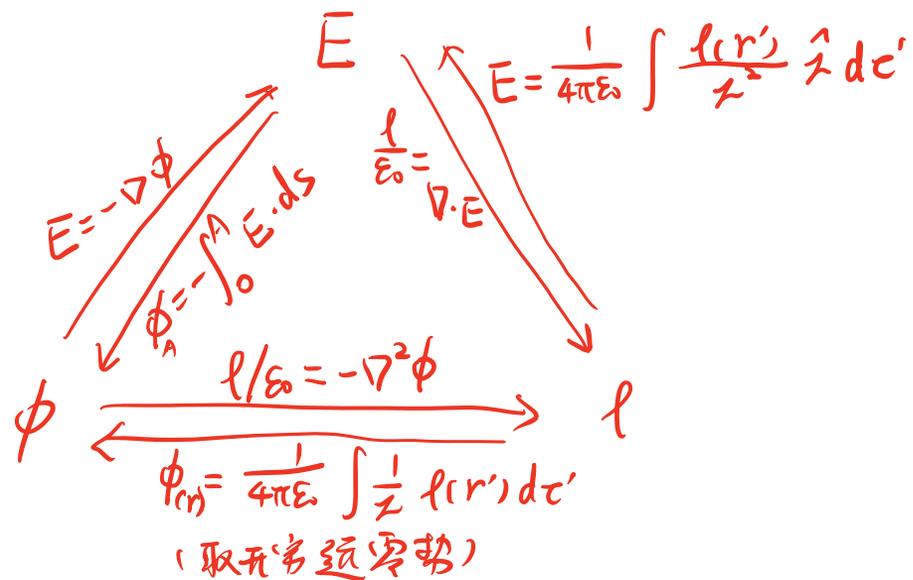


第三章 特殊技术

§1 拉普拉斯方程



在 $\rho=0$ 的地方

$$\nabla^2\phi + \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla^2\phi = 0 \quad \text{在直角坐标下} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

边界条件: $E''_{\perp} = E''_{\parallel}$, $E_{\perp} - E_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma \hat{n} \Rightarrow E_{\perp} - E_{\parallel} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{n} \Leftrightarrow \nabla\phi_{\perp} - \nabla\phi_{\parallel} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{n}$

而 $\nabla\phi \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial n} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial\phi_{\perp}}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial\phi_{\parallel}}{\partial n} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ 且有 $\phi_{\perp} = \phi_{\parallel}$

而根据唯一性定理

以下情况 (S 为全区域边界, Ω 中 ρ 是任意的体积, S 是 Ω 边界)

I. $\int \nabla^2\phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow$ 给定空间电荷分布

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi|_s = f(x, y, z) \\ \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}|_s = f(x, y, z) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{给定边界势} \\ \rightarrow \text{给定空间电荷} \\ \rightarrow \text{给定边界电场} \end{array} \\
 & \text{III. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi|_{\Sigma} = \phi_0 \\ \oint_{\Sigma} -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} ds = \frac{Q_f}{\epsilon_0} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{给定空间电荷} \\ \rightarrow \text{给定导体形状} \\ \rightarrow \text{给定带电量} \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

均有 ϕ (至多相差常数) 的唯一解

拉普拉斯方程解的性质

I. 一维

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(x) = mx + b. \quad (\text{边界=点, 则解为一次函数})$$

$$1. \forall a, \phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+a) + \phi(x-a)] \quad (\text{平均})$$

2. 不允许有局部极大, 极小, 只在端点出现极值 (边界连续光滑)

II. 二维

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (\text{边界为闭合曲线})$$

$$1. \text{以 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 为圆心, 画出半径为 } R \text{ 的圆 } \Gamma, \quad \Gamma = \{a, b \mid (a-x_0)^2 + (b-y_0)^2 = R^2\}$$

$$\text{若 } \int_{\Gamma} \phi(x, y) dl = \text{常数}, \quad \phi(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi(x, y) dl \quad (\text{二维平均})$$

2. 不允许有局部极大极小, 只在边界出现极值 (边界围出最小面积)

III. 三维

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (\text{边界为闭曲面})$$

$$1. \Gamma = \{(a,b,c) \mid (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2 = R^2\}$$

$$\phi(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi(x,y,z) ds$$

$$(\text{证: } V \text{ 点电荷产生的势 } \phi_k, \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi_k ds = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} \quad (r = \text{dcg}, (x,y,z)))$$

$$\text{而全空间中产生的势为 } \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \oint_{\Gamma} \phi(x,y,z) ds = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(r')}{|r - r'|} d\tau' = \phi(x,y,z)$$

2. 也不存在局域最大最小 (对应四维中的三维曲面体积最小)

若有, 则取其为球心.

Addition. \rightarrow 唯一性定理的证明

$$I. \begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \phi|_s = f(x,y,z) \end{cases}$$

Proof: 设有二势满足条件. 即 ϕ_1 与 ϕ_2

$$\nabla^2 \phi_1 = \nabla^2 \phi_2 = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

令 $\phi_1 - \phi_2 = \phi_3$, $\nabla^2 \phi_3 = 0$ 则 ϕ_3 满足 Laplace formulation

且 $\phi_3|_s = 0$ 又 ϕ_3 在边界上取最大最小

$\therefore \phi_3 = 0$. 即 $\phi_1 = \phi_2$, 唯一性定理.

Proof: 构造函数 $\phi_3 = \nabla \phi_3$.

$$\oint_S (\phi_3 \nabla \phi_3) \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_V \nabla \cdot (\phi_3 \nabla \phi_3) d\tau = \int_V [(\nabla \phi_3)^2 + \phi_3 \nabla^2 \phi_3] d\tau$$

$$= \int_V (\nabla \phi_3)^2 d\tau$$

且有 $\phi_3|_S = 0 \quad \therefore \int_V (\nabla \phi_3)^2 d\tau = 0 \quad \text{又} (\nabla \phi_3)^2 \geq 0 \quad \therefore \nabla \phi_3 = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \phi_3 = \text{const} = 0$

II.
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}|_S = f(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

Proof. 同上, $\phi_3 = \phi_1 - \phi_2 \quad \text{且} \quad \nabla^2 \phi_3 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial n}|_S = \nabla \phi_3 \cdot \hat{n}|_S = 0$

$\oint_S \phi_3 \nabla \phi_3 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0 = \int_V (\nabla \phi_3)^2 d\tau \quad \therefore \nabla \phi_3 = \vec{0}, \quad \phi_3 = \text{const}$

ϕ_1, ϕ_2 本反上仍同-组解. 亦即电场的唯一-解

III.
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ \phi|_2 = \phi_0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ \oint_S -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} da = \frac{Q_f}{\epsilon_0} & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases} \quad (\text{此时假设区域边界为} \Gamma)$$

Proof. 设有 E_1, E_2 满足, $E_3 = E_1 - E_2$

$\textcircled{1}: -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} da = -\nabla \phi \cdot d\mathbf{a} = E \cdot d\mathbf{a}$ 根据 $\frac{Q_f}{\epsilon_0}$ 为定值

$\therefore \oint_S E_1 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \oint_S E_2 \cdot d\mathbf{a}$

$\textcircled{1} \quad \nabla \cdot E_1 = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} = \nabla \cdot E_2 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot E_3 = 0$

$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{\Gamma+\Sigma} E_1 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_{\Gamma+\Sigma} E_2 \cdot d\mathbf{a} \Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma+\Sigma} E_3 \cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0$

在 $P+S$ 围出的空间 W 内, 设 ϕ_3 为 P 与 S 上的标量电势 (且在 P 与 S 上为常数)

$$0 = \phi_3 \int_{P+S} E_3 \cdot da = \int_{P+S} \phi_3 E_3 \cdot da = \int_W \nabla \cdot (\phi_3 E_3) d\tau = \int_W -(E_3)^2 + \phi_3 \underbrace{\nabla \cdot E_3}_{=0} d\tau = \int_W -(E_3)^2 d\tau$$

\downarrow 对各边界求和 \downarrow 亦即构造 $\phi_3 \nabla \phi_3$

$\therefore E_3$ 在 W 中全为 0, $E_1 = E_2$, 唯一确定

Conclu: 1. 构造 ϕE 或 $\phi \nabla \phi$ 并由其在边界上积分为零得出体积内 $(\nabla \phi)^2 = E^2$ 为零
 \downarrow 势差 \downarrow 电场差

(I): 势差 $\phi = 0$

(II): $\phi \nabla \phi$ 在边界上积分为零 ($\nabla \phi \cdot \hat{n} = 0$, 即给定一个电场的法向分量)

(III): ϕ 在边界上为常数 E 在边界上积分为零

§2 镜像法

Thm: 根据唯一性定理, 在给定条件下求出的解即为唯一解. (Att. 不能改变真实空间的 ρ 分布)

Prop: a) 导体面电荷密度: $+(\nabla \phi_E - \nabla \phi_F) \cdot \hat{n} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ (外法向为正)

导体时 $\nabla \phi_F = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \nabla \phi_E \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\partial \phi_E}{\partial n} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ (外法向为 \hat{n} 正)

b) 力和能量: 力可按原本计算, 但能量可看场又有原来几分之一来判断

§3 分离变量法

Way I: 设 $\varphi = \sum c_n x \times Y_n(y)$

将 $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ 分解成 $f(x) = g(y) = \ln \text{const.}$

再解出一系列三角函数通解, 利用傅立叶级数满足边界条件

同样三维时(边界边界条件为 $h(x)$ or $h(y)$ or $h(z) = \phi$, or $\phi(x, y)$ or $\phi(y, z)$ or $\phi(x, z)$)

也可设 $\phi = X(x) \cdot Y(y) \cdot Z(z)$

Way II: 在球坐标下

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0$$

当 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi} = 0$ 时, 令 $\phi = R(r) \Theta(\theta)$

$$\Rightarrow f(r) = g(\theta) = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(r) = Ar^l + \frac{B}{r^{l+1}}, \quad \Theta(\theta) = P_l(\cos \theta), \quad P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^l (x^2 - 1)^l \quad (\text{Legendre 多项式})$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dr} (r^2 \frac{dR}{dr}) \right) = l(l+1)R \quad \text{与} \quad \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta}) = -l(l+1) \sin \theta \Theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(A_l r^l + \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} \right) P_l(\cos \theta) \quad (\forall l \in \mathbb{N}, \text{均满足上述微分方程})$$

又 $P_l(x)$ 在 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 内具有完备与正交性.

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_k(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{lk}$$

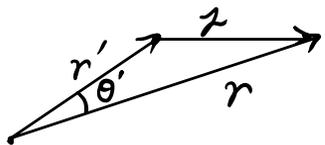
Way Other: 其它坐标类似处理

§4 多极展开

Thm. ϕ 按 $\frac{1}{r}$ 的多极展开:

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{1}{r} \rho(r') d\tau' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} \int (r')^n P_n(\cos \theta') \rho(r') d\tau' \quad (\theta' = \langle r, r' \rangle, r = r - r')$$

证: $\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{1}{r} \rho(r') d\tau'$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{r'^2 + r^2 - z^2}{2r'r} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{r'^2 + r^2 - 2r'r \cos \theta} = r \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2 - 2\cos \theta \frac{r'}{r}}$$

$$\text{令 } \epsilon = \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right) \left(\frac{r'}{r} - 2\cos \theta\right) \quad (\text{当 } r \gg r' \text{ 时, 可忽略泰勒展开高阶项)}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} (1 + \epsilon)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\epsilon + \frac{3}{8}\epsilon^2 - \frac{5}{16}\epsilon^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{2^n \times n!} \epsilon^n + \dots \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{代入 } \epsilon, \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} \left[1 + \frac{r'}{r} \cos \theta + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2 \frac{3\cos^2 \theta - 1}{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta) + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} \int (r')^n P_n(\cos \theta) \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$$

$n=0$ 对应单极子贡献, $n=1$ 对应偶极子 (对应 $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 项), $n=k$ 对应 2^k 极子 (对应 $\frac{1}{r^{k+1}}$ 项)

Tip. 1) 对于单极, $\phi_0(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}$ (相当于单极贡献或无穷远处近似)

$$2) \text{ 对于偶极 } \phi_1(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \int r' \cos \theta' \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \cdot \int \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$$

而后者与 r 无关, 记 $\vec{p} = \int \vec{r}' \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$ 为电荷分布的偶极矩 Def. 电偶极矩

$$\phi_1(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^2}$$